

her advice as to the financial policy of this government. The request is one which the executive is bound to grant and eventually we will know all the facts.

While the silver men are most active in their determination to get at the facts, they will have the support of some of the extreme gold senators and representatives of the president's own party who want to know by what authority Senator Wolcott declared to the French ambassador at the conference in London that he and his associates accepted the proposition for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1.

They Say It Was Unauthorized.

These gold men belong to the eastern wing of the republican party and have always been frank enough to say that the St. Louis platform meant nothing but the gold standard—that the republican faith could be nothing else, and that all talk about international bimetallism was mere buncombe. They declare that Wolcott could have had no authority for such a declaration, that the election of McKinley can only mean one thing and that is the gold standard, and if the president authorized any such declaration they want to know it for future use. There are eastern senators, who are disposed to crowd the administration to the wall on this matter and they will aid in the adoption of resolutions calling for all the facts about the commission and its visit.

While of course there can be no legislation on the silver question at this session of congress there will almost certainly be some most interesting and important developments which will have great bearing upon the campaigns of the immediate future. Those senators and representatives from western states who have all the time declared themselves "friends of silver" and yet who helped elect McKinley are beginning to realize that for them the parting of the ways is in sight.

They Must Declare Themselves.

The failure of the Wolcott commission undoubtedly strengthens the democratic position and the men who have been able to hold the suffrages of the people on friend-for-silver protestations realize that the time is coming when they must declare themselves. Some of those who have commented on this phase of the political situation are inclined to look for sensational changes particularly in the senate, and it is possible that the present silver majority may be cut down one or two votes by men who have been posing as silver men going openly over to the gold side. These are the men who have prided on their "willingness to do something for silver," but whose declaration have always been regarded as simply to square themselves with their constituents, but they will probably be offset by the votes of men who are honest bimetalists and who had rather try the independent restoration of silver than to go clear over to the gold standard.

Judging by recent talks of Senator Carter, he may form the other branch of the "element," for there will probably be others. These men may make speeches which will call forth the hearty commendation of the gold organs of the east, but the effect of such declarations on the people who sent them here will be decidedly the reverse. When they talk for the gold standard they will sound both houses.

Wolcott Booked for Star Speech.

There is going to be much discussion, if not much action. Senator Wolcott is booked for a star speech, and some of those close to him are declaring that the Colorado senator will lead an element which will cut loose from silver and throw aside all pretense, going square over to gold.

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ALAS, ATLANTIC CITY!

The Company Is Held Up in Augusta and All Are Stranded.

Augusta, Ga., December 3.—(Special)—The "In Atlantic City" company, which was billed to appear at the opera house tonight, was unable to do so. Their manager left them in Savannah, they say, entirely without telling them where they reached here all their effects were lost.

The company has consented to let the hotel keep their money, and stay long enough tomorrow to give a matinee and night performance in the hope of meeting their obligations.

Burglar with an Ax.

Brunswick, Ga., December 3.—(Special)—Brunswick has an "augh burglar" who breaks pieces out of store doors and effects entrances. Harrison Bros. were the victims, and they had some dry goods; other stores had been entered previously.

Politicians Wear Rings.

Brunswick, Ga., December 3.—(Special)—Local politics is beginning to warm up for the gubernatorial election Dec. 11. Tonight administration politicians appeared wearing badges consisting of a ring suspended by red ribbon, signifying they are ring men.

Bad for Bronchitis

but extremely good for the sufferer from that harassing disease is Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. No medicine can compare with this great remedy in the prompt and permanent aid it gives in all bronchial affections. It stops the cough, soothes the irritated throat, and induces refreshing sleep.

"I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary remedies, but recommended me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One bottle cured me."

J. C. WOODSON, P. M., Forest Hill, W. Va.

"A short time ago I was taken with a severe attack of bronchitis, and neither physicians nor ordinary remedies gave me relief. In despair of finding anything to cure me, I bought a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle entirely cured me."

GEO. H. HUNTER, Altoona, Pa.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Now put up in half-size bottles at half price—50 cents.

WILL TAKE HUNDRED WOMEN TO KLONDIKE

Mrs. Hannah Gould Intends To Lead Females To New Gold Fields.

SHE IS KNOWN IN GEORGIA

With Colonel E. C. Machen, She Helped Build a Railroad in This State.

HER MACON FRIENDS ARE INTERESTED

Those Who Know Her Feel Sure She Will Land Her Colony Without Any Trouble.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., December 3.—Mrs. Hannah S. Gould, who with Colonel E. C. Machen built the Covington and Macon railroad, and afterwards undertook the construction of the Middle Georgia and Atlanta, is about to go with 100 women to explore the Klondike.

Mrs. Gould is well remembered in Georgia as one of the most daring of women. When she first came south and interested herself in the building of the Covington and Macon railroad, now known as the Macon and Northern, she not only dedicated her money and time to further the scheme, but also put herself at the head of the construction forces and was much of the time in the field directing personally the surveyors and the laborers. She lived in Macon and had a handsome residence also at Macon, a station along the route of the road.

After the road had been built to Athens and was in successful operation, Mrs. Gould and Colonel Machen, who had become known as "Magic" Machen because of the marvelous success he and Mrs. Gould had wrought in building a railroad with comparatively no funds on hand, turned their attention to the Middle Georgia and Atlanta railroad and considering the financial depression which befell the country at that time went a good long way to the successful culmination of the scheme.

During her work Mrs. Gould lived most of the time in camp with 2,000 workers. She would supervise with her own eyes the laying of the tracks, the construction of trestles and bridges and the grading of the roadway.

The news of her latest scheme is received with interest by the people of Macon. She is now going to take ninety-nine women with her in search of fortunes in the Klondike. That she will succeed in doing any such colonization is not a certainty, but she did succeed in Macon. People here believe Mrs. Gould would be successful if she contemplated a trip to Mars. It seems Mrs. Gould has not determined, however, to take the women to the Klondike with a view to making a fortune by digging gold. She has set out for the sole purpose of getting the colored girls and negroes to plan to find employment for the women as cooks, seamstresses, trained nurses and housekeepers. Of course if any of them want to take up the pick and shovel and go to digging gold, it is not at all likely that Mrs. Gould will prevent them from doing so.

The company did well with scarcely an exception. Nothing could be added in praise by singling out individual members of the cast—all did well. And Miss Marlowe was she was Marlowe.

Tonight Miss Marlowe and her company will present "Ingoram."

MACON BANKERS WILL ATTEND.

The bankers of Macon, who form the local clearing house, have decided to send a committee to Atlanta to attend the bankers' meeting which has been called by the Atlanta clearing house. The committee consists of the following well-known financiers of this city:

Messrs. J. W. Cabaniss, C. D. Hurt, H. T. Powell and L. P. Hillyer.

They will leave Macon on the morning of the 15th.

ACCUSED OF MALPRACTICE.

There is a movement afoot to organize the justice of the peace of Bibb county into a body for helping Constable Lever out of the trouble he recently brought on himself by questionable methods as a constable. He has been charged with malpractice in office, and his friends want the justices to contribute to a fund to take care of him.

The singing and dancing were excellent and the selections rendered by the company over orchestra received well-merited applause. The third act, where the big rip song is seen sawing lumber, is most realistic and the climax of this act brought down the house.

Taken altogether, the comedy was very pleasingly given and should draw good audiences at the matines today and also tonight.

THE PROMISE TO REDUCE AND THE DECLARATION OF THE BONDSCHEDE.

The final performance of "Mascotte" will be given at the Lyceum tonight. This afternoon it will be sung at the matines with an entirely new set of living pictures and a number of specialties. The mandolin and guitar quintet will appear between acts and several other special features will be introduced.

"Mascotte" is a pretty opera and is well sung; in fact, it is excellently sung.

A large audience was present last night at the Lyceum to see the rural comedy drama, "Joshua Simpkins." It is advertised as "most all laughs" and judging from the laughter and applause that was heard last night the large audience enjoyed itself thoroughly.

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THE EMINENT ACTOR, LEWIS MORRISON,

Will appear at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening and at the rural comedy drama, "Joshua Simpkins." It is advertised as "most all laughs" and judging from the laughter and applause that was heard last night the large audience enjoyed itself thoroughly.

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This morning at 1 o'clock Policeman Jenkins found George Williams, alias Hamp Johnson, walking along Cotton avenue and Wednesday matines, December 7th and 8th. He will appear on Tuesday evening and at the Wednesday matines in his famous impersonation of Mephisto in Goethe's sublime play, "Faust." Morrison and Mephisto are synonymous to Faust, and the name of the world-famous artist is well known.

Her chief aim is to establish a hospital for the sick and starving men now at work there. The women will wear no long skirts except on dress occasions. The advanced women of the most advanced type.

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TROOPS SLEEP ON ARMS IN BOHEMIA

Infantry and Dragoons at Prague Are Heavily Reinforced.

RIOTING CONTINUES UNABATED

Mob of Several Thousand Youths at Pilsen Is Dispersed.

TROOPS PROTECT SCHOOLS AT BADENBACH

President of Reichsrath Will Not Resign in Face of Mob Intimidations, He Says.

SENTENCE PASSED ON MARTIN THORN

Slayer of Guldensuppe Will Sit in Electric Chair Next Month.

JANUARY 10TH THE LAST DAY

Murderer Looks the Judge Straight in the Face as the Time Is Fixed.

NO OUTWARD EVIDENCE OF EMOTION

Prisoner Walked Into the Courtroom with a Firm Step and Was Cool and Composed.

New York, December 3.—Another regiment of infantry and a squadron of dragoons have arrived to reinforce the garrison here. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon there had been no further disturbances.

At Pilsen last evening the troops were called upon to disperse a riotous mob of several thousand youths. Some of the latter were wounded, and many arrests were made. Subsequently the military forces were withdrawn. The town has since quieted.

Owing to an attempt to wreck the Bohemian schools at Badenbach, military assistance has been asked for to quell the disturbances.

At Berouna the windows of the houses occupied by Germany's minister of military affairs were broken yesterday evening and the troops subsequently occupied the streets and dispersed the mob.

Reports from various places in Bohemia, including New Blidzow, Melnik and Kralup, tell of disturbances during the last few days, the houses of Germans and Jews being attacked by the Czechs. The Germans of Badenbach mere reprisals in the neighboring village of Kroglitz, where a school, two Inns and a shop were attacked, a number of people badly injured despite the intervention of the police and burgomaster.

The Germans also fomented riots at Gablonz, stoning a Bohemian school. It was necessary to call out the troops to quell the disturbance.

Herr Kramarsch, vice president of the reichsrath, declared that neither he nor Dr. von Abramovics, its president, will resign in the face of mob intimidation. He considers, however, that it will be impossible to carry the Ausgleich (Austro-Hungarian) compromise bill in the reichsrath, and that the present arrangements with Hungary will have to be prolonged by imperial decree without the assent of the reichsrath.

This probably means the indefinite prolongation of that body, and reign or something like absolute government.

Inhumanity and Brutality.

The heavy snowstorm which has been continuous since last night has assisted in keeping the people quiet. The streets, esplanades and theaters are almost deserted. No disturbances appear in the newspapers:

There is at a standstill, and it is feared

there will be many failures owing to the losses from rioting.

Much inhumanity and brutality were exhibited during the disturbances. The windows of a children's hospital were smashed, exposing the inmates to the bitter cold, and other hospitals suffered similar treatment.

Smaller riots were reported from Cheudin, Schlan, Gablonz, Tetschen and Nachod, all Bohemian towns.

Ancient Barbers.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

The cult of the beard, according to the ancient Jewish sages, started in the days of David. According to the legend, it was several miles in height, and was furnished with a prodigious beard which reached to his middle. The ancient Jews, presumably on account of this believed Edenic origin, held the beard in such high esteem that he who bearded it a green ribbon to see if a man could bear up to his beard.

Lord Slum, a noted gentleman, habited of the Crown coffee house, Bedford row, London, began the scientific study of the game of whist that was a time when it was not considered a fit diversion for respectable people. Whist is now regarded as essentially the intellectual game of the world.

The name of Hoyte, the author of the first book on the subject of Hoyte, was differently estimated. The name of Hoyte, the author of the first book on the subject of Hoyte, was "a verie alehouse game," played exclusively in the servants' hall and the stable, and was the special delight of the servants and apprentices. To quote again,

"It was a game in which there was always studying new inventions to deceive the ignoramus." Its first step into the countenance of the better class was its admission into the card rooms of the country squares of England, who were fond of tobacco and drank fat ale. But for a long time after this period it was regarded as a game of chance, and until the end of the first quarter of the present century was excluded from all favor by the upper crust.

Pay for Mrs. Ponder.

The committee adopted a resolution authorizing the retention of the name of Patrolman Ponder on the payroll of the police department for the remainder of the year, the salary to be paid to the officer's widow.

He was killed by burglars in the saloon of Lt. Stevens, about three weeks ago, and the widow will be paid the salary he would have earned from the time of his death to the end of the present year.

Some of Her Reasons.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"Well, I know that I haven't anything to be thankful for, even if it is Thanksgiving day," announced Mrs. Brimmer, at the breakfast table as she looked across at her husband.

"Why, my dear," replied he, "you have me."

"I have you, have I?" replied Mrs. Brimmer. "And that is something for me to be thankful for, is it? Well, not that I know of it, but I do know that I am thankful that I have you, indeed! It was the greatest mistake of my life in marrying you, and I have never ceased to regret it. It was all right to marry me, so far as you were concerned. It was quite a feather in your cap to marry one of the Jesters, but I think I must have been born out of my mind when I did yes, and I think I am trying to say that I am not the neighborly races that make hair offerings to their gods, nor the Egyptians, who were great patrons of harlots."

The barber's lot was a happy one in the land of Egypt, when the Pharaohs were at the height of their power, but the majority of the men shayed not only the face, but the entire head, and capped the bald pates with wigs, while the priests and the nobles wore the entire body every third day. With this came scraping of chins going on, the barbers were the only ones who could do it in the home of the Pharaohs, and their followers kept busily running throughout the length and breadth of the land from early morning till late at night, and their tools in an open-mouthed basket and parallel with them said two and half (2½) and a half (2½) feet along. These meetings tournaments were held at Abbott street, and their razors were shaped like at small hatchet, with a curved handle.

The Cockerell steel works, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, declared a dividend of 20 per cent, and will increase the capital from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

A. H. Goolby, Monticello, Ga.

Montgomery, Ga., December 2 (Special).—Alfred H. Goolby died this morning. He was one of Jasper county's commissioners, which office he has held several years.

POLICE BOARD IS KNOCKED OUT

Finance Committee Opposes Creation of Police Lieutenantcy.

BOARD'S PETITION REJECTED

Committee Feared the Expenses Would Be Increased \$1,000 a Year.

MONEY FOR PATROLMAN PONDER'S WIDOW

She Will Be Paid the Salary of Her Dead Husband for the Balance of the Year.

The finance committee of the general assembly has voted to elect a board of commissioners to look over the expenses of the police board, and to propose to the legislature to create the office of lieutenant of police. The board wants the office created, but the finance committee says no.

Yesterday the question came to an issue before the committee and after consideration the police board was hit a lick of the famous solar plexus variety. It was knocked out, and the committee will recommend to the council that the petition be rejected.

The police board sent a communication to the general council at its last meeting recommending the creation of the office and the reasons for the same.

The petition was rejected, and the committee will recommend to the council that the petition be rejected.

The full truth about "This Country of Ours" is that the people have almost no voice in their own government; although they think they are running it. Moreover, inasmuch as the government is in the hands of the rich and great, in the camp of the people of their worldly estate, the people are being robbed right and left, and before their very eyes.

It was neither the Wilson bill, the McKinley bill, nor the Dingley bill that have made the common people suffer. These have made the common people suffer. Then, all national legislation has its effect upon business, but there is much back of that.

Do you know of any business man in any city or village who would pay a salary of \$2,000 a year to a huckster when he could give a man particular care to perform the work for \$600 per annum?

The finance committee failed to harmonize with the desire of the board and they expressed the fear that the creation of the office would increase the expense of the police department.

Despite the assurance of Major Kendrick that the board would not ask for an additional cent to pay the salary of the officer, he said the board would find the sum necessary to pay the difference in the salaries of the present custodian and the lieutenant, \$200, and would not be forced to ask for more money.

The board's plan was to have the present custodian on the patrol force when there is a vacancy.

Chairman Peters, Mr. Rice, Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Maddox opposed the creation of the office. Mr. Dimmock and Judge Dorsey favored it. The majority voted to report the petition adverse, and that recommendation will be given the paper when returned to the general council.

Functional disturbances in the democratic party could not be taken into account in the committee's action.

Well, that is what "This Country of Ours" is doing all the time. The people are being overtaxed and therefore robbed because of the fact that many of their representatives are paid more than double what would be necessary to pay for an economical administration of federal affairs.

Senators and representatives pass appropriations bills, and presidents sign them off, and the House of Representatives does not have a voice in the matter.

For example, there are 20,000 post offices in the money order and presidential classes. The cost of these offices is \$2,000 per annum to \$600, and they are sought after vigorously by men who could not earn so much money in their usual vocations.

Men who are not dabbling in politics, but are engaged in other businesses and prospering, are not office-seekers.

They are doing well enough. There are very few men who seek the higher offices for the honor of having and holding prominent positions. The bulk of the office-seekers are men who want office because there is more money in it for them than in their natural avocations.

It is demonstrable that the 20,000 post offices of the money order and presidential classes pay an average of \$1,000 each. It is also demonstrable that, as an average, the offices are administered for half that amount of money.

If you want to pay \$100,000 per annum to 20,000 political workers, you are giving away a total of \$10,000,000 every year on the post offices alone.

People who stand away off, hundreds and thousands of miles from Washington, have been accustomed to sneeze at the United States Senate; many writers referring to it as a "millionaire's club" because ever since the house of representatives never open the treasury to the hungry hands of the spoliants.

And yet the people wonder why the government is poor and has been obliged to issue bonds and go into debt in order to pay its running expenses.

But that is not all; it is only a sample. There are assistant postmasters, superintendents, chiefs of divisions and heads of bureaus who receive double the amount of money for which their services or the services of others are good cause to be obtained.

The narrator in this true story of government extravagance and criminal prodigality, has closely watched the proceedings of congress for fifteen years. It is a simple statement of fact to say that the senate and the house of representatives ever since the house of representatives never open the treasury to the hungry hands of the spoliants.

The committee on appropriations of the senate remains unchanged. All the appropriations bills are before the committee on appropriations, has persistently and singlemindedly insisted the rights of the people upon the treasury, so far as their own work is concerned; but they have been unable to curtail the enormous appropriations made by the various committees of the house of representatives.

The narrators in this true story of government extravagance and criminal prodigality, has closely watched the proceedings of the senate on appropriations; and the senate crossed the dangerous line by a very small margin.

In 1896 the total appropriations for the expenses of the government, as shown by official reports, aggregated the sum of \$25,660,791. The total appropriations for the present fiscal year aggregate \$25,738,769, or \$78,000 more than the previous year per annum.

But the greatest increase has occurred since 1886, when the house divided its committee on appropriations. In that year the total expenses of the government amounted to \$16,738,000 per annum.

It will be seen that since the disintegration of the house committee on appropriations,

the political leaders absolutely nothing.

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BEN HARRISON'S BOOK SCORED

Nothing But Misleading Statements in the Publication.

WHERE IT WORKS AN INJURY

"This Country of Ours" Does Not Contain Much Truth.

WHERE THE MONEY OF THE PEOPLE GOES

Over One Hundred Million Dollars Paid Annually to Federal Office Holders—Annually Grows.

The finance committee of the general assembly has locked horns with the proposition to create the office of lieutenant of police. The board wants the office created, but the finance committee says no.

Yesterday the question came to an issue before the committee and after consideration the police board was hit a lick of the famous solar plexus variety. It was knocked out, and the committee will recommend to the council that the petition be rejected.

The police board sent a communication to the general council at its last meeting recommending the creation of the office and the reasons for the same.

The petition was rejected, and the committee will recommend to the council that the petition be rejected.

The full truth about "This Country of Ours" is that the people have almost no voice in their own government; although they think they are running it. Moreover, inasmuch as the government is in the hands of the rich and great, in the camp of the people of their worldly estate, the people are being robbed right and left, and before their very eyes.

It was neither the Wilson bill, the McKinley bill, nor the Dingley bill that have made the common people suffer. These have made the common people suffer. Then, all national legislation has its effect upon business, but there is much back of that.

Do you know of any business man in any city or village who would pay a salary of \$2,000 a year to a huckster when he could give a man particular care to perform the work for \$600 per annum?

The naval appropriation bill was given to the committee on naval affairs.

The Indian appropriation bill was given to the committee on Indian affairs.

The diplomatic appropriation bill was given to the committee on foreign affairs.

The postoffice appropriation was given to the committee on postoffices and post roads.

Thus, because the two wings of the democratic party could not be reconciled, the committee on appropriations was divided and only six of the fourteen regular appropriations bills were allotted to that committee; while eight important appropriations bills were given to seven other committees.

Well, that is what "This Country of Ours" is doing all the time. The people are being overtaxed and therefore robbed because of the fact that many of their representatives are paid more than double what would be necessary to pay for an economical administration of federal affairs.

The result has been exactly as Sem Randolph predicted. The committee on naval affairs has prepared its bill regardless of the appropriations being made by other committees.

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TO GO OUT OF THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS

The Phillips & Crew Co. has decided upon important changes in the conduct of its business after January 1st. In order to facilitate these changes, all the Pianos in the hands of agents and which remain in the factories on the contracts for 1897, have been ordered in and will be placed on sale the next two weeks at unheard-of prices for Pianos of the Quality that have for years been sold by this firm. This includes Chickering's, Knabes, Fischers, Kimballs, Franklins, Howards, Royals, Whittneys and Hinzes, the exclusive handling of which, in Atlanta, is in the hands of the Phillips & Crew Co. These Pianos will be sold at about the wholesale cost and freight on small monthly payments. No such opportunity of securing a beautiful Piano for a Christmas Present has ever been offered in Atlanta. It takes but a second to step in the warerooms and see what this proposition means. Sale opens Monday morning and will be continued every day until Saturday night, December 18th. . . .

THE PHILLIPS & CREW COMPANY

O'BRIEN OUTLINES HIS LECTURE TOUR

He Has Lecture Prepared and Is Ready To Begin New Work.

FIRST STAND IN ATLANTA

No Official Papers Concerning Resignation Have Arrived.

WILL GO INTO EFFECT MARCH 31ST, 1898

Lieutenant O'Brien Will Go North Next Week and Return During the Holidays.

The official papers concerning the O'Brien resignation have not yet reached the fort, but are expected at any time.

Lieutenant O'Brien remains at the fort, and will be a part of it until the 31st of next March, when his resignation will take effect. During that time, however, he will be allowed every possible freedom, and not be hampered by the affairs of the fort.

He will go to New York city next week and make the final arrangements for his lecture. He will return to the fort during the holidays and be prepared to give his lecture in Atlanta early in January, which will be his first appearance. He talks very interestingly of how he will treat his subject, and now has it prepared with the exception of a few revisions.

"I will treat my lecture," he said yesterday, "in the most acceptable way to please my audiences. It is a very interesting and absorbing subject, and one that can be studied from many points of view."

"I will look at it from an impartial standpoint, and take the facts as they actually occurred, which will be entertaining enough in themselves, and need no embellishments to please. The truth and real situation, together with the way in which the fighting was done by China and Japan in their war, and the methods of the two nations, have never been given the public."

"There has been much misapprehended about the conflict, but with the illustrations that will be thrown into it, the lecture will portray in a perfectly truthful and complete manner what really did occur and just how it happened."

"Of course, that which I tell will mainly be my own experiences, although they will be in a perfectly accurate way. I had the best opportunity to see the war, and learned on, and many other happenings in connection with it. I was going all the time from one place to another to find something new."

"I had access to both sides of the war,

Jacobs' Pharmacy

TWO⁶ and 8 Marietta Street,
STORES²³ Whitehall Street.

480 HOURS TILL CHRISTMAS.

Better be looking around and getting together your

"CHRISTMAS REMEMBRANCES."

The longer you delay, the more hurriedly you will have to make your selections. No better time than today.

**Our Wares are right.
Our Prices are right.**

Come and see, and let's talk it over. Presents to suit every taste and every pocketbook.

Get our Illustrated Catalogue on "Suggestions for Holiday Offerings."

We fill Mail Orders.

Jacobs' Pharmacy

TWO⁶ and 8 Marietta Street,
STORES²³ Whitehall Street.

and was shown and told everything by the commanding officers of the armies.

"The most interesting part of it will probably be about the fall of Fort Arthur, as that was the most decisive feature of the whole war. I have seen it, and went through it all. It was a thrilling experience, and as I am best able, I will graphically describe what took place there.

"This has never been given to the people, and I think I do not go wrong when I say that the people will be anxious to learn all there is to know about the great conflict, and the greatest battles.

"The lectures will be especially apropos just at this time, owing to the interest that is now felt toward China in the light of recent events. It is a nation that will develop and grow, and its progress is causing the eyes of the world to be pleased upon it.

"I have not yet heard from my resignation, but will be glad when it comes. I have been preparing my lecture for at least a year with the fixed purpose of drawing out of the army, and will be glad when my time comes. I will be thirty-four years old tomorrow, and have spent sixteen of that in the army. I have never yet had a prison awaiting execution upon the gallows."

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SPEAKER ASKS HOUSE TO WORK

Pleads with the Members To Stop
Wrangling Over Local Bills.

CONVICT BILL FORCED OVER

Old Charges Against Judge Reese Likely
To Be Renewed.

REFUSES TO RESIGN WHILE UNDER FIRE

House Forced to Appropriate Over
\$10,000 to Pay for the Expenses
of the Last Investigation.

Atlanta Bills Considered
in the Senate.

The house was given a kindly prod in the ribs last night by Speaker Jenkins. The members had spent so long a time at the night session in doing nothing at all that the speaker said he felt it was necessary to awaken them to their real situation. An effort had been made by Mr. Boynton, of Spalding, and other members to have a calendar committee appointed to see all of the bills so that the more important might be reached before the end of the session. This had been defeated by the rural members who have local bills. In the state, own eyes are magnified to a larger importance than the several general bills that are of interest to the whole state. A few minutes later Speaker Jenkins descended to the floor of the house and addressed the assembly. He spoke earnestly and courteously, but every word meant something and the short but pointed speech was full enough of ginger to heat the speaker said:

"Gentlemen of the house, my feelings toward every member here are of the most kindly nature, and I certainly do not wish to offend anyone. But I feel that it is necessary to make an appeal to this body. We ought to do something to get these very important general bills out of the house."

"Resolved, That the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Thomason, be invited to the general assembly on Monday night, the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock, or at such other time as the speaker may designate, to inspect convict camps."

The house will probably pass the resolution without opposition.



Mr. Bennett, of Jackson, and Mr. Arnold, of Oglethorpe, Start Out to Inspect Convict Camps.

that the judge intends to resign. It may be said upon the very highest authority that he intends to do no such thing and that he expresses no fear of the result of a second investigation. Senator Yancey Carter, who brought the charges the first time, is prepared to make the second attack if it is necessary; but he is anxious to get some other man to assume the responsibility. The counties comprising Judge Reese's circuit are: Elbert, Glascow, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren and Wilkes, and it is alleged that in each one democratic attorneys are alleged to be interested in the move.

The general assembly will very probably hear Hon. Thomas E. Watson on finance. That body, yesterday, on motion of Senator Carr, passed the following resolution:

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HOUSE CONSIDERS LOCAL BILLS.

Pope Brown Presents His Measure for a Special School of Agriculture.

Another bill to save Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles from the gallows has been introduced in the legislature. Mr. Read of Atlanta, author of the measure at the request of Mrs. Nobles' attorney, Mr. Marion White, of Macon.

The bill by Mr. Berry, of Whitfield, which was introduced, might be the last, while having the effect of giving the entire state more excuse for committing the sentence of the old woman was not sufficient, however, and Mr. Harris was anxious to get a law on the statutes that would be certain to save the old master.

"So far, all that the house has done has been to set special orders and get precedence for bills on one day and then take up the next day in wrangling over who got the precedence. Gentlemen, your speaker is powerless. All I can do is to enforce the rules of the house, but I beg that the members of this house will co-operate with me in considering the important bills before the house. The convict bill should be considered at once. We have only eleven or twelve legislative days, and we ought to use that time to the best interests of the state.

"You should consider the important general bills that affect the whole state first and your locality next. The convict bill is more important than any local bill. I appeal to you for your co-operation in putting aside these small matters until we have passed upon the larger questions. Let us get to work and do something. I say all this with the kindest feeling, but I feel it is necessary that it should be said."

Appropriation Bills Passed.

During the day the house had been unable to take up the convict bill, the co-education bill or any other of the numerous important measures that are pending. Wrangles over matters of purely local interest took up all the time that was not devoted to the consideration of appropriation bills, and even in this the house made but slight progress. It passed without much opposition bills appropriating a total of \$10,884 to pay for the investigation of the charges against judges last year, this sum including all expenses for both the sessions of the committee and the special session of the house. Representative Rawls was opposed to giving the members the mileage claimed by them, but he was in too big a minority to make much of a disturbance over it.

In connection with the payment of this tremendous bill comes a piece of news that has finally become definite enough to be printed. The same people who succeeded in bringing impeachment proceedings against Judge Reese before are after him again. The same old charges are made against him, and both in the house and senate a paper attacking him has been freely exhibited. There is nothing particularly new in the attack, so far as the charges themselves are concerned, but it is being given serious attention because it is said to be backed by democrats as well as populists.

Senator Culver has taken a copy of the charges to Judge Reese to find out what answer he proposes to make. In the meantime, a baseless rumor has gone abroad.

Faid for Carter Investigation.

Mr. Fader yesterday voted \$4,000 to pay for the famous Carter investigation. This was one of the first appropriation bills to be introduced.

Mr. Little, of Muscogee, explained the resolution calling for the investigation of the character of Judges Sweat and Reese. The bill passed by a vote of 12 to 6.

The legislature also appropriated \$5,781 to reimburse the treasury for the money paid out for the mileage and compensation of the members of the general assembly. Mr. Morrissey, of Elizabethtown, offered the amendment to the bill.

"Providing none of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of mileage for attending the adjourned session in February last, mileage for said session having already been paid."

Mr. Rawls thought the constitution allowed for the payment for mileage, and no mileage should be paid for the adjourned session.

The Night Session.

Mr. Brown, of Pulaski, who has led the fight for the removal of the state agricultural school from Athens, began his final effort yesterday by introducing a bill to locate, establish and maintain a college of agriculture and mechanic arts in compliance with the act of congress. The shape of the drinking and cooking utensils found in the structures composing what was really the residential portion of the city, and the valuable and other articles sold in the temples and fane, are entirely devoid of the characteristics of Aztec and Toltec art. However, they have a great variety in these particulars from other ancient articles, they bear a general resemblance to the works of the Hopi Indians. Bittertins inasmuch as they have served the purpose for which they were made. The instruction of the newest graving remains, for example, as contrasted with the thorough, painless action of the Bittertins is very marked. The Bittertins are said to prevent chills and fever, rheumatism, nervousness, dyspepsia and kidney troubles.

The bill provides for a technological de-

VIADUCT PLAN ONLY CHANCE

West Side Crossing Question
Takes a New Turn.

ALABAMA PROJECT FAILS

No Longer Any Hope for Extension
Alabama Street.



HON. POPE BROWN.
Caught by Artist Henderson While Considering His Palaski County Invitation.

He Says That Is the Only Solution of
the Problem and Tells Why.
Roads Will Pay One-Half
of the Expense, It
Is Said.

The west side railroad crossing problem has now reached this pivotal status:

Unless the Central and Southern Railroad Companies agree to defray one-half of the expense of building the proposed Mitchell street viaduct, there is no solution of the problem in sight.

Every other issue in connection with the west side improvement question has been practically eliminated. There is now but one chance for an early and satisfactory solution of the problem, and that is as stated.

The Alabama street bridge project has been practically abandoned. The serious obstacles to the building of the proposed bridge to extend Alabama street are recognized by the city—especially Mayor Collier and the bridge committee.

The proposal to construct a grade crossing will be given up by the city engineer to the west side crossing question now.

The railroad companies have been led to believe that the proposed bridge is not near so satisfactory as the proposition made by the road companies.

Mr. Edward C. Peters, Chairman Finance Committee, and Councilman Stephens, of the bridge committee, and Mayor Collier, Mr. Hoke Smith and Colonel R. F. Maddox were present at the meeting of the bridge committee yesterday. All had some interesting things to say about the subject matter of the discussion.

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The Constitution.

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ATLANTA, GA., December 4, 1897.

The Increase of Crime.

On the heels of the announcement that the number of murders has doubled in South Carolina during the past year, comes an address from Bishop Ellison Capers to the clergy of his diocese, which covers the state, fixing December 29th as the day when they shall preach against the crime of murder, and inviting Christian ministers of all denominations to unite on that day in upholding the sacredness of human life and the honor of the state.

The movement is a good one. Preaching and prayer are as effective now as they were in the old days, only, in the complexity of our civilization their results are not so clearly manifest. But the most effective work that can be done, both in Georgia and in South Carolina, is for the courts to make it clearly understood that the man who commits murder will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

We have discussed this question on former occasions, and have considered it from every possible point of view. There are but two ways of accounting for the astounding and threatening growth of crime in Georgia and other states during the past few years. One is that the law is ineffectual and therefore rankly unjust to society, and the other is that the courts, by consenting to postponements and delays and in giving importance to technical quibbles, are engaged in fostering crime.

Since the Constitution began the discussion of this important question, the public has had some object lessons with respect to the power of the judges of the courts to dispatch criminal business; and these object lessons convince us that the fault of delays and postponements rests entirely with the courts. The object lessons we refer to were given by Judge Candler, of the Stone Mountain, and Judge Fife, of the Cherokee circuit.

Judge Candler's record is familiar to our readers. Judge Fife made his record in the robbery cases at Dalton. There was no hanging fire in these cases, no delays permitted, no quibbles recognized, and yet the situation was such that a weaker judge would have permitted the cases to go on or to go over in the old desultory and demoralizing fashion.

Now what Judge Candler and Judge Fife have done and are doing in their respective courts, every judge in Georgia can do, and such action would clarify the atmosphere. A few lawyers might be piqued or offended, but a more wholesome state of things would follow in all parts of the state. When criminals discover that the penalty of the law is to be applied to them when found guilty, and that judges reserve their mercy for society, there will be less crime in Georgia. When men who kill a fellow man know that they will suffer the extreme penalty of the law if found guilty, their hands and their tempers will be stayed.

While on this subject The Constitution takes occasion to reaffirm its hearty endorsement of last year of the measure which has passed the senate providing for the election of judges and solicitors by the people. We do not know that the choice of these officials by the legislature leads to corruption, but we do know that it leads to bargains and dickers in which the true interests of the people are entirely lost sight of. We are not afraid of the people. We think that their judgment is better than that of any smaller body of men. They are not infallible, but when they make a mistake they know how to correct it, and they rarely repeat it.

The choice of judges and solicitors by the people may not better the choice of the legislature in every respect, but it would put an end to some very questionable practices which have sprung up as the result of elections by the legislature. The people are not likely to make a mistake as the general assembly, for their choice would not be in the open, and the voters could not be likely to support a man who was in any way unfit for the responsible offices. Then, with the people to please, and with the great majority of the people in favor of a vigorous prosecution and punishment of offenders, officers of the court would feel a stronger sense of their responsibility, and would put an end to the practice and procedure which have given the criminal classes and a large part of the order-loving public contempt for the law.

We trust the house will pass the bill.

A Mixed Empire.

Recent developments in the Austrian situation have restored peace for the time being to the various unruly factions of the kingdom, but as the underlying trouble is volcanic in its nature, it is likely to break forth again at any moment.

One consideration which has served to quell the uproar in Vienna is the resignation of the Austrian cabinet, with Premier Baden at its head. It was the action of this cabinet in changing the official language of Bohemia from German, the language of the ruling classes, to Czech, the language of the masses, which inflamed the German members of the reichsrath and brought about the tumult which the past few days have witnessed in Vienna. As the successor of Premier Baden, the reins of govern-

ment have been committed to Herr Gauths, one of the German members of the cabinet. Of course the first action of the new cabinet will be to revoke the action of the former one with respect to the official language of Bohemia.

At the grievance which this change of ministry seeks to overcome represents only one phase of the problem which is vexing Austria at this time, it is likely that the end has not yet been reached. While Austria is aiming at the right, Hungary, and perhaps portions of the empire, are trying to carry on the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and this matter was under discussion in the Austrian reichsrath when the action of the cabinet with respect to Bohemia was injected into the proceedings, with the result which has already been seen. Hungary at present pays only 30 per cent of the expenses of the dual monarchy, while Austria pays 70 per cent; but Hungary has prospered within the past few years and is able to contribute more largely to the monarchy's support. This Austria intends to make her do, if there is any virtue in persistence. As the Constitution has heretofore pointed out, the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary is united only with reference to its foreign policy and the maintenance of its army and navy. As to all other matters the two constituent kingdoms are virtually independent. What the outcome of Austria's demand upon Hungary will be can only be conjectured; but it may possibly result in the dissolution of the dual monarchy.

As evidence of the fact that matters have been adjusted only for the time being in Austria-Hungary, and that serious outbreaks, imperiling the safety of the government, may occur at any time it is only necessary to cite the following recapitulation, showing the various principalities and kingdoms which constitute the monarchy:

The archduchy of Austria.
The duchy of Salzburg.
The duchy of Styria.
The principalities of Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Carinthia.
The kingdom of Bohemia.
The margravate of Moravia.
The duchy of Silesia.
The kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria.
Bukowina.
The kingdom of Illyria, composed of:
The duchy of Carniola, Gorizia and Gradisca.
The city and territory of Trieste (free town).
The margravate of Istria.
The kingdom of Dalmatia, including:
The duchies of Dalmatia and the Primorje.
The kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia.
The Military Frontier.
The Voivodina and Banat.
The kingdom of Hungary proper.
The principality of Transylvania.
The sanjaks of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Novi-Bazaar (Rascia).

On account of the mixed character of the population living under the government of Austria-Hungary and the varied interests which it represents, it is not surprising that frequent outbreaks should occur from time to time; and, aside from the old quarrel between Austria and Hungary, this mixed character of the population is bound to bring about important changes in the situation ere many years have passed.

As to the mixed character of our own American population, it may be stated that the situations which the two governments present are by no means parallel. In this country the various elements which compose its population are diffused throughout its broad extent and are found in almost every town and city. Not so, however, in Austria-Hungary; for in that country each element of the population holds sway in its own particular province or principality, and preserves its integrity undisturbed. There is no community of interests, and consequently the government lacks cohesiveness.

State Prohibition in Maine.

On Thanksgiving Day the clergy and church people of Bangor, in the state of Maine, met to discuss the question of lawlessness in the city, and in the exchange of views and opinions a strong side-light was thrown on the subject of state prohibition. The "Maine law," which is regarded as a model by prohibitionists who are opposed to the slower but surer process of local option, is in full force in that state. The result of it, as described by the good people of Bangor, are very interesting to prohibitionists as well as to anti-prohibitionists.

One of the Bangor preachers stated, if it were a fact perfectly well known to those who heard him, that "the sale of liquor is practically unrestricted in Bangor today." One of the speakers said that there is an agreement between the liquor dealers and the authorities by which it was understood that the dealers were not to be molested except under certain conditions—the conditions being an occasional indictment involving the payment of fines and costs.

It is further said that there is a saloon in Bangor to every one hundred inhabitants—a fact most extraordinary.

In Massachusetts, under the license system, there is a saloon allowed to only every one thousand people. More than this, the saloons in Bangor in the prohibition state of Maine, are not dives. They are not hidden away in alleys and basements. They do business where all can see them, in the full glare of daylight, and right on the public streets.

The good people of Bangor in discussing the reason for this remarkable break-down of the model "Maine law," a break-down that is almost as old as the law itself, said it was because the law is obnoxious to the people in many communities, and therefore they refuse to enforce it. But instead of proposing to reform or modify the law so as to meet the wishes of the people, the Bangor meeting decided that the unwelcome law should be continued on the statute books and enforced; though they did not provide any plan for enforcing it.

The Springfield Republican, from which we take the facts we have cited, very wisely concluded that in a state where opinions vary widely, the local option option is the only one which satisfies the conditions and command the respect of the people. This is true. It is so true, indeed, that we marvel at the obstinacy with which the prohibitionists of Maine have gone on year after year dragging true temperance in the mud at the heels of a system so inefficient and inadequate that it brings real prohibition into disrepute.

Every state that has ever tried a general prohibition law has been compelled to abandon it in the interests of true temperance—every state except Maine. In Maine they insist on keeping up the unedifying spectacle of saloons running in the face of the law

and drunkenness on the increase among the population.

Georgia has solved that problem. In this state whenever and wherever the public sentiment of the state becomes crystallized against the liquor traffic, prohibition is instituted by a vote of the people. Now, when the people of a community want a law bad enough to take the trouble to make a campaign for it, they are sure to have it enforced. This is local option. A great many temperance men sometimes become impatient at the slow progress prohibition is making within local option, but this progress is slow only to the impatient. As a matter of fact, it has been very rapid in Georgia, and it has continued to grow and spread ever since local option became the policy of the prohibitionists.

Only agitators desire to disturb this policy. We do not use the term in any offensive sense, for some of the best men the world over knew an answer to the name of "agitators." We mean the impatient and the restless who would wrench human nature out of its habits rather than persuade it. There is no fear, however, that we shall ever go through the experience of Maine.

The Earth's Magnitude.

Six thousand years have elapsed since this old earth became the abode of the human race, and yet men are still engaged in taking its measurements.

This is due to the fact that facilities for sizing up the planet have greatly multiplied during this latter part of the nineteenth century. With the aid of locomotive engines, steamboats, electric cables, balloons and other great inventions science has succeeded in exploring almost every nook and corner of the globe. As soon as the polar regions have been successfully invaded, her geographical triumphs will be complete.

One of the best maps down to date is that dream in the pithet's shade—from the wintry wilds of the wiregrass to the icy deeps of Dade!

The good Lord bless you, brethren! there's too many bills been passed;

Thank heaven for a legislature that gives us a rest at last!

There's been bills for dogs and possums—bills from the hills and rills;

Bills like the springtime blossoms,

and a few five-dollar bills;

Bills from "the hills of Habersham"—bills from "the valleys of Hall";

Thank heaven for a legislature that plays football with 'em all!

Too many bills, dear brethren! that's what the trouble's been;

It was left for this legislature the finest record to win

By simply "a-doin' of nothin'" since first they met in the fall;

Thank heaven for a legislature that passes no bills at all!

Thank heaven from the southwest lowlands that dream in the pithet's shade—from the wintry wilds of the wiregrass to the icy deeps of Dade!

The good Lord bless you, brethren! there's too many bills been passed;

Thank heaven for a legislature that gives us a rest at last!

Philosophy from Billville.

Man what sits down in waits for de sation when a railroad train is at de station, is too slow for dis world.

Folks what always hopes for de best may git disappointed in de end, but it's consol' ter know dey had a high old time gittin' da'!

Some folks is always a-lookin' back, en yet de world only turns round' once a day.

Ten foot er happiness beats a mile er misery, en yet, some folks takes de mile route every day in de week.

Dey ain't no railroad ter heaven, en some folks kick up so much dust gittin' dar' other folks can't see de way.

Echoes of Childhood.

Blow, little tin horns, blow

Over the frost and snow!

Blow from the happy efin lands

Where rump the cheery, merry bands

And earthly hands clasp angel hands!

Over wild wastes of snow

Blow, little tin horns, blow!

Music of long ago!

No echoes sweet and tremulous

So haunt the dreaming hearts of us!

Ye take us back again

Where youth's first roses reign.

Over fair fields of snow

Blow, little tin horns, blow!

A poem going the rounds is credited as follows: "Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in *The Horse Review*. There must be some mistake about this, but the poem is a very racy affair.

If it be true that James Whitcomb Riley gets \$10 a line for his work, he has written enough for the Christmas magazines to retire from business.

His Wants.

I want two drums

When Christmas comes;

(But I don't want states fes' doin' sumus!)

An' a wagon load of sugar-plums!

An' a big football, an' a ton that hums,

(But never a slate fes' doin' sumus!)

Oh, I just want lots when Christmas comes!

STORYETTES.

From The Chicago News.

The recent cablegram Mark Twain sent to the effect that the report concerning him is all a lie and he has not paid his debts to the other great author, W. E. Burroughs, Ward used to put at the top of his column: "Great Britain, 11,324,391 square miles; Russia, 8,666,282 square miles; China, 3,209,878 square miles; France, 2,804,839 square miles; Spain, 2,320,195 square miles; the Ottoman empire, 1,609,240 square miles, and the German empire, 1,228,740 square miles. The remaining territory of the globe is divided among the smaller powers.

As to the world's population, Dr. Willcox puts it down at 1,485,763,000 souls. Of this enormous aggregate he states that not less than 1,373,284,463 souls are under the sway of the following ten great powers: China, 402,680,000; Great Britain, 338,488,469; Russia, 129,545,000; France, 70,467,775; the United States, 62,929,766; the German empire, 62,879,091; Austria-Hungary, 41,358,836; Japan, 41,813,215; the Netherlands, 38,859,451, and the Ottoman empire, 38,212,000. These figures are based upon the official returns of the last few years.

Japan Withdraws Her Protest.

Recent information received from Washington states that Japan has decided to withdraw all opposition to the proposed annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

The Japanese government, which is regarded as a model by prohibitionists who are opposed to the slower but surer process of local option, is in full force in that state. The result of it, as described by the good people of Bangor, are very interesting to prohibitionists as well as to anti-prohibitionists.

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The Springfield Republican, from which we take the facts we have cited, very wisely concluded that in a state where opinions vary widely, the local option option is the only one which satisfies the conditions and command the respect of the people. This is true. It is

BEARS IN EVIDENCE

They Succeeded in Breaking the Prices of Stocks Yesterday.

SUGAR WAS THE FEATURE

Was a Recovery at the Close Influenced by the Strength of Manhattan—Close Was Weak.

New York, December 3.—Outside buyers had withdrawn from the market yesterday, and the market was weak. The market was controlled by the large operators who have been prominent in the manipulative movements of the week. The heavy throw-over of stocks was continued, while heavy sales also, and by others later, to save losses was what discouraged the outside public. The bears were in evidence from the first time, and were expected to be well absorbed without affecting any marked declines. There was no evidence of any effort to mark up stocks. The market may be attempting to pick up a line of stocks at the decline before pushing prices again with the purpose of realising a profit. A new record of the recent movement was made in the first hour at 1 M. Realizing has brought about a decline of 1 per cent from the high point.

The market has become narrow, but was not especially active in its entirety, though there were several special features, such as Sugar and Manhattan, the former advancing to 14½ or 2% per cent above last week's close. The market was held steady by those who bought for 140. This realization caused a lull of 20 points, during which time the buying power of Manhattan had a balloon ascension on the oft-repeated and worked deal with surface railways.

The stock market run to cover, and the stock advanced over 2 per cent from opening prices.

The many earnings continue encouraging, and the many sensational bear rumors that floated around streets for several weeks are conspicuous by their absence. The financial climate is quiet. Kinley's message to congress will be very specific and even tempered. This is also a disturbing factor in the bear camp, and they are becoming extremely timid.

The market looks higher.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, December 3.—London was inclined to sell Americans all morning and sources showing declines from 2 to 4% per cent. Openings were held steady, but closing was strong, which was a disappointment to the room traders who sold the entire day. The market was weak.

The grangers averaged 1½ per cent advance, continued to show strength.

In the afternoon, Sugar was again the leader, both in advances and in closing figures being over 1 per cent above closing figures. The stock has acted erratic with the purpose of realising a profit. A new record of the recent movement was made in the first hour at 1 M. Realizing has brought about a decline of 1 per cent from the high point.

The market has become narrow, but great strength is still depicted.

"It is the season for waiting in most iron industries, but at least one other furnace is busy in building up its business, and a large portion of the sugar company, the large majority of the sugar companies, with the exception of the offerings and the weakness increased as the day progressed. Union Pacific manifested some weakness all time of the day, and the market was quiet. The market is steady, though the price of the government to qualify as a bidder at the Kansas Pacific sale so as to protect its interests, if necessary, by holding it until the sale. Docks were also offered on behalf of the reorganization committee that any agreement had been arrived at with the government for acquisition of the subsidized port facilities in Kansas.

There was good support apparent for the stock notwithstanding the published news of the Pacific railroads' 6's now, and the Pacific railroads' 6's were also steadily held. The wide range movement of some special stocks kept the general list very much interesting, but the market was too difficult to discern the marked general tendency in the trading. London was again a seller of stocks in this market, and the market was weak, with no real news bearing on the situation, and movement of prices was due almost entirely to technical causes.

Fourth quarter certificates 50¢ to 60¢. Gold was good, but still large. Prices held firm. Total sales \$2,500.

"There was an advance in the bid price of 6's, and States 2's of 2% and of the new 4's of 4%.

Total sales of stocks today were 313,000 shares.

Money on call easy at 1½% per cent; last loan 2, closing at 1½% per cent; prime mercantile paper 2½% per cent.

Stock market closed with actual business in bankers' bills at 84½% for demand and \$434½% for 60 days; posted rates \$434½% for commercial bills 84½%.

Banker's certificates 80¢ to 90¢.

Bar silver 55¢.

Mexican dollars 65¢.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds firm.

Followers are the cities size:

A. B. & T. Co. 100% do preferred 1414

Baltimore & Ohio 140% St. Paul & Omaha 78

Canada Southern 140% S. P. & T. M. 12

Central Pacific 140% Southern Pacific 204

Chicago & Alton 160% do preferred 20

C. B. & Q. 100% Texas & Pacific 114

C. I. & G. 100% do preferred 114

C. C. C. & St. L. 100% U. P. Den. & Gulf 78

Den. & Hous. 100% do preferred 178

Del. Lack. & W. N. 133% Wheeling & L. Erie 28

D. & R. G. 100% do preferred 140

Do. & Hous. 100% do preferred 140

Erie, 14% do preferred 156

Great Northern pref 130% do preferred 140

H. & C. 100% do preferred 140

H. & L. 100% do preferred 140

H. & P. 100% do preferred 140

LOCAL BANKERS ON BERNER BILL

Measure Introduced in Senate the Topic
of Much Discussion.

SOME ARE OPPOSED TO IT

Others Regard the Bill as a Just
Change for State Banks.

CAPTAIN LOWRY ON THE SUBJECT

Messrs. Peel, McCord and DeSaussure
Also Express Their Views—What
They Have to Say.

The bill of President Berner, introduced in the senate Thursday, repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks and allowing them to issue currency to the amount of 50 per cent of their unimpaired capital stock, has been the subject of much discussion among Atlanta's bankers.

Some are in favor of the measure, believing it would be a decided step toward reviving the financial stringency, and others believe it would be a step in the opposite direction. Some go so far as to state the measure is absolutely foolish, that it is impracticable and that the plan could never be successfully materialized in view of the federal statutes.

A few of the local bankers, when seen yesterday, refused to talk on the subject for reasons best known to themselves. Others talked very freely. Mr. W. L. Peel believed the 10 per cent tax should be repealed and that state banks should be allowed more latitude as to currency circulation. Mr. McCord jumped on state banks with both feet, and expressed his views on the Berner bill in unmistakable terms. Mr. George DeSaussure says the measure is absurd. Captain Bob Lowry says the bill is totally impracticable. Mr. Paul Romare and others refused to be quoted.

It will be seen, therefore, that the views of local bankers do not accord on the subject. The national bank men are disposed to denounce state banks, and the state bank men of course, are rather inclined to favor the Berner bill, their only objections being that the measure does not quite give them enough latitude. The bill, coming as it does, at this particular time, is looked upon with grave importance by the bankers, and if passed will create quite a revolution in the banking business in Atlanta.

Captain Bob Lowry on the Bill.

"I think the bill is wholly impracticable," said Captain Lowry yesterday. "It would be impossible to circulate money with any success under such a law. In the first place the currency would not pass. I doubt if it would go as far as Decatur. Money, in order to be valid, these days, must be protected by the government, and people must know it is protected before they will receive it. I do not believe any conservative bank would issue currency under any such regulations. In fact, I do not see how they could do it with safety. Besides, the proposed law is against the federal statutes, which says you can't issue currency under such regulations. If state banks want to issue currency, let them deposit bonds like national banks. This would insure the validity of their money. State banks are all right, but they need to adopt a uniform system of currency circulation all over the country, and they could secure legislation to their liking."

Mr. Peel's Views Differ.

"I am in favor of state banks," said Mr. W. L. Peel, of the Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, yesterday. "I believe the Berner bill is on the right line. The 10 per cent tax should be repealed, but I do not exactly like the clause allowing banks to issue currency to the amount of 50 per cent of unimpaired capital stock. Better issue currency to the amount of the assets. Money of this kind would pass and would be accepted by any well posted business man all over the country. There would be no wild cat currency about it. In Canada the banks are allowed to issue currency three to one on their assets. The money is good, too, and is accepted anywhere in Canada. State banks should be given more liberty under the laws. The deposit of bonds to secure currency is no expansion, but a contraction. It hurts the community in which the currency is issued. Local legislation at this particular time might influence congress to take some decided step on the subject and give us a much-needed currency reform. If they see we are in earnest and are determined to make a law whether they will agree to it or not, it is more than likely that they will accede to it."

CHILDREN WERE REMOVED

DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL AFTER BEING EXPOSED TO FEVER.

Investigation Proves This Report To Be Erroneous, but It Caused the Board To Take Action.

The following is the agency system in Milwaukee: Seventy-seven companies have one agent each; twenty have two; twenty-one have three; nine have four; eight have five; five have six; one has seven; one has eight; one has two. This may well affect the sales companies, who will be affected by the action, against ninety-seven which will not be. It means, however, 197 agencies that will be affected against 117 which will not be.

The report of the New York insurance department's examination of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company shows total assets of \$2,357,338; unpaid losses, \$10,721; unearned premiums, \$143,600; surplus beyond all liabilities, \$568,327; total liabilities, \$1,232,812.

The Indiana state board has elected the following officers: J. H. Chapman, State vice president; C. E. Hayes, secretary; executive committee, C. E. Lemon, Lancashire; Danforth Brown, Actua; P. T. Kelsey, Liverpool and London and Globe.

H. EART DISEASE is curable. "For over forty years," writes Daniel Myers of Two Taverns, Pa., on Aug. 10, 1896. "I suffered with heart disease. First a slight palpitation, gradually growing worse. Then shortness of breath, sleeplessness, smothering sensations and much pain in the region of the heart alarmed me and I consulted a physician. Receiving no benefit I tried other and a number of remedies, spending a large amount of money, but finally came so bad that it was unsafe for me to leave home. I commenced using Dr. Miles' Head Cure two years ago. For eighteen months I have been well. All I did was to take a slight walk up and down a hill as a bath and a great deal of exercise."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhorn, Ind.

ROBY ROBINSON,
Cashier,
Atlanta, Ga.

our wishes. It is worth the experiment, anyway."

Mr. McCord Is Emphatic.

"I think further legislation along this line is foolish," said Mr. Joseph McCord, of the Third National. "It would be absurd to adopt such a law. What institution would want to invest in currency under such regulations? Capital is timid. Nobody is going to risk any such issue. The law, furthermore, is not practicable. Wildcat money in olden times was well enough, but times, as well as money and methods, have changed. The system would be the same as it was then. The money would not be universally accepted outside of Georgia, while by the present national banking system and amount of remittances and exchanges can be made in a short time. I am in favor of state banks, but do not believe the bill should pass."

Aburd, Says DeSaussure.

"The Berner bill is utterly absurd," said Mr. George DeSaussure, of the Exchange Bank. "What we need now is currency good in all states. This wild scheme would not give it to us. Beside, the state and federal laws would conflict, and the passage of the bill would retard the movement now on foot to remedy the financial system by a convention in Atlanta. People in these days except government protection in most everything, and they naturally look to the government for the validity of their money. No state bank money could be successfully issued under such a statute."

DON'T SUIT SAVANNAH BANKERS

They Will Have to Wait a Little Longer for More Light.

Savannah, Ga., December 3.—(Special)—The Savannah bankers are outspoken against such legislation as is contemplated by President R. L. Berner's state bank bill. In interviews today, President Henry Blum of the Germans, Vice President M. L. Lane of the Citizens' Bank; President Herman Myers, of the National Bank of Savannah, and Cashier E. G. Truett, all expressed the opinion that some legislation might be needed, but that it should be left to the states to undertake it. They said nobody would accept such notes and that no reputable banks which did, they said, would lose the notes would be made a first lien on all their assets. They do not believe the bill will ever become a serious matter.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

The executive committee of the Southern Tariff Association has been in session two days this week. The only out-of-town members present are Messrs. E. S. Wilson of Macon, and George C. McGilvray, of Staunton, Va.

Mr. W. D. N. Thomas, special agent of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, is in Atlanta. He is establishing headquarters here and says his company will apply for membership in the association.

A reduction of 3-1/2 per cent outside the executive committee was made in fire insurance rates. New rates will be made next week. The rates have gone into effect.

New York city is asked to appropriate \$25,000 for the maintenance of its fire department the coming year. The department has 1,146 uniformed men. An increase of 172 men is asked. Six new fire engine and hook and ladder houses are being built. Chief Bonner says that "to date horses are better for New York than self-propelling engines."

James Powell, who was elected a member of the executive committee of the Kentucky and Tennessee Association two weeks ago, has resigned, stating that he had not the time to devote to the duties of the office. He represents the Royal U. F. Moss of Covington, was elected to succeed him.

The new constitution and by-laws of the Chicago Underwriters' Association went into effect yesterday. From all indications the rule to restrict reinsurance commissions to 10 and 15 per cent will be a dead letter. The original rule, though, is still in force.

At the same time, the executive committee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Assurance Company, which will be organized in 1874 under the name of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. The purpose of the company, he says, was to operate an insurance system on the mutual plan. The plaintiff alleges that last year the company failed to pay assessments and amended its articles of incorporation to give the power to furnish life indemnity. When the charge was made Kelso refused to pay any more assessments, and was declared a non-member. He alleges that by the change the number to be insured on the assessment plan was diminished, and that it would affect the amount of his insurance. He also alleges that owing to the change, in the business methods of the company, the amount of the assessments he was required to pay was increased.

David Kelso, of Atchison, Kan., has begun suit in the United States circuit court against the Northwestern Life Assurance Company, to recover \$3,000 damages when he claims to due him Kelso says in his declaration that the company was organized in 1874 under the name of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. The purpose of the company, he says, was to operate an insurance system on the mutual plan. The plaintiff alleges that last year the company failed to pay assessments and amended its articles of incorporation to give the power to furnish life indemnity. When the charge was made Kelso refused to pay any more assessments, and was declared a non-member. He alleges that by the change the number to be insured on the assessment plan was diminished, and that it would affect the amount of his insurance. He also alleges that owing to the change, in the business methods of the company, the amount of the assessments he was required to pay was increased.

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BANKERS ANSWER THEY WILL COME

Many Letters Have Been Received Relative to the Convention.

THEY ASK FOR DETAILS

From Eastern Financiers a Number of Inquiries Have Come.

ALL THE INVITATIONS ARE SENT OUT

Every Southern Banker, Governor and Chamber of Commerce are Invited Guests.

\$3.00 and \$3.50

SHOES.

For \$1.50 Pair

JUST A HUNDRED pairs of them—kangaroo and oil grain, French, opera, glaze and London lasts, plain or tipped toes, light, medium or double sole lace shoes. They are splendid quality—worth every cent of the ordinary price, \$3.00 and \$3.50. At \$1.50 a pair they are the greatest bargain in footwear that we have ever been able to offer. You should not miss so rare a chance!

Some Other Specials.

A lot of Women's Shoes in genuine vici, dongola and chrome kid, lace and button, with or without heels, single or extension welt soles, with patent leather tip or plain toe, in all sizes or widths—a high class \$3.50 Shoe, for \$3.00.

A lot of Women's \$2.50 Shoes, pliable uppers, flexible or heavy soles, lace or button, with or without heel, and in three styles of toes, for \$2.50.

Misses' crack proof box calf stock tip, extension welt sole, steel shod, spring heel lace Shoes for sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.50; sizes 8 1/2 to 11, for \$1.25.

Misses' vici kid, bright dongola and chocolate goat, medium weight sole, soft, flexible uppers, lace and button—school and dress Shoes, sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.50, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.25; sizes 5 to 8, 75c.

Douglas & Davison

57 to 61 Whitehall St.

WAS HE MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY?

Strange Disappearance of a Negro Farmer from Henry County.

HE HAD SOLD HIS COTTON

Had Considerable Money on His Person When Last Heard From.

AN ARREST MADE IN THE CASE LAST NIGHT

His Wife Is Searching for Him—Believes He Has Been Killed and Robbed—Police on Case.

A negro farmer from Henry county, who came to Atlanta last Saturday, is missing, and as he had a large sum of money on his person, foul play is suspected.

The negro is Joe Sheats, and it is now believed he was murdered for the purpose of robbery.

Bill Chapman, who works for the city of Atlanta, was arrested last night by Patrolman Dorsey, least night about 11 o'clock, in the police barracks and reported the story of her husband's strange disappearance. She had already made a statement in the morning to the city detectives.

Sheats told them he had been to the city of Atlanta, and he was going to buy a watch.

He had sold the cotton Saturday morning for \$4.80 and had the cash in his pockets.

He also learned that he went to a house at No. 9

Lines avenue, where Bill Chapman is said

to conduct a gambling den. He was seen

at the same place Sunday evening.

He was seen again on Monday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Tuesday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Wednesday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Thursday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Friday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Saturday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Sunday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Monday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Tuesday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Wednesday morning

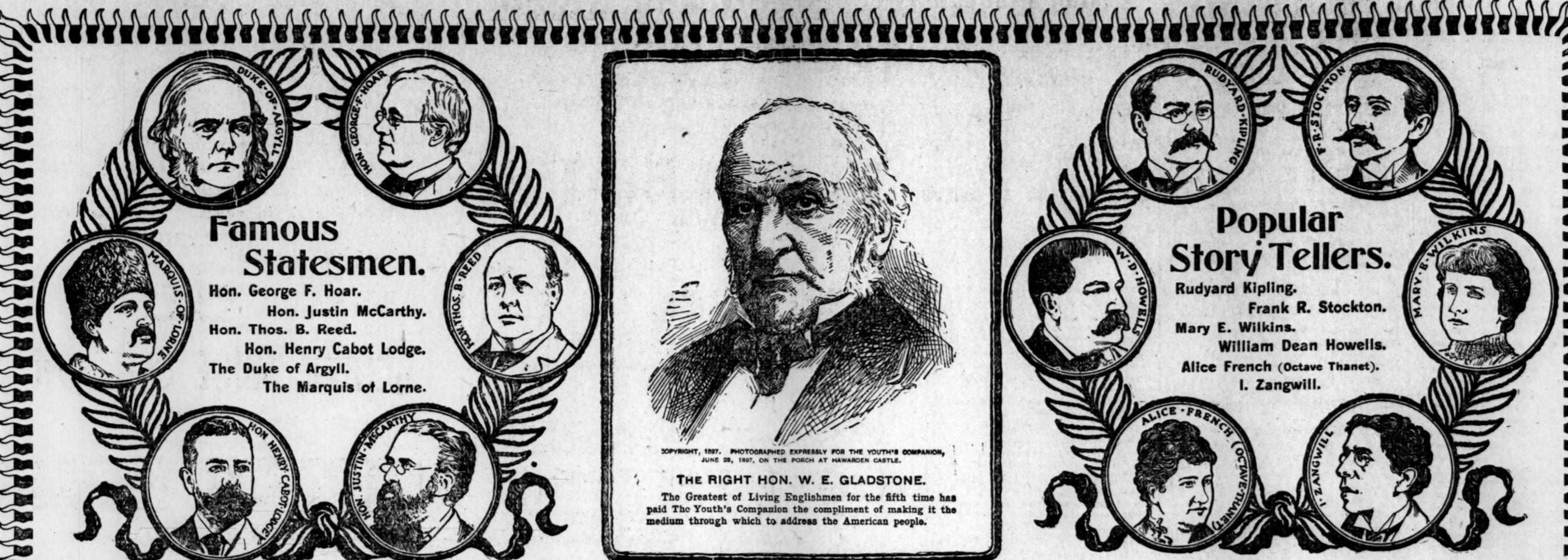
at the same place.

He was seen again on Thursday morning

at the same place.

He was seen again on Friday morning

at the same place.



The Youth's Companion For 1898.

EACH WEEKLY ISSUE of The Youth's Companion contains as much reading-material as a 12mo volume of 175 pages. A distinguished astronomer recently said, "The Companion addresses and influences what in all probability is the most important portion of the world, the shapers of the next thirty years of its advance."

Notable Articles.

Arthur Henry Hallam, Incidents in a Singer's Life, Memories of Boyhood, Scientific Kite Flying, An Old Time Frigate, The Wrecks of Lake Nemi, How Foreign Treaties are Made, The Depths of the Earth, A Chat About Herons, Life of a Boy Sixty Years Ago, Aims of the Modern Astronomers, The Wit of a Duck,

Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mme. Lillian Nordica, Max O'Rell, Lieut. H. D. Wise, U.S.A., Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Prof. N. S. Shaler, The Duke of Argyll, Hon. George F. Hoar, Percival Lowell, John Burroughs.

Fascinating Stories.

That Queer Gold Brick, The Ride to Redroft, A Hero and His Friend, The Taylor Boys' Tandem, The One-Eyed Decapitator, Walter's Fight with Indians, In the Water Tunnel, A Race with Wolves, The Wreck of the Fast Mail, How New Orleans was Saved, A New York Newsboy, Christine's Way Up,

C. A. Stephens, Winthrop Packard, Lucy H. Sturdevant, Samuel S. Sherman, Edward Martin, C. E. Sidford F. Hamp, Hollis W. Field, Hayden Carruth, Cy Warman, Clinton Ross, Jacob Riis, Margaret E. Sangster.

THE BURNING OF THE "SARAH SANDS," a Story of Heroism in the Ranks, RUDYARD KIPLING.
THE WATERMELON PATCH, a Singular and Amusing Experience, W. D. HOWELLS.
SOME OF MY DOGS, a Story for Lovers of Our Four-Footed Friends, FRANK R. STOCKTON.
TALES OF A TRAVELER, the Chronicle of Some Unusual Events, I. ZANGWILL.
SEVENTY YEARS AGO IN NEW ENGLAND, the Story of a Homestead, MARY E. WILKINS.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

Seeing and Hearing Webster, Samuel T. Pickard, My First Cruise, The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
Lincoln and Douglas, Rev. J. B. Thomas, Life in an Arctic Whaler, Rear-Admiral Markham.
Jefferson Davis, Ex-Senator James W. Bradbury, The Saviksuie, Lieut. Robert E. Peary, C. E.

SIX STRONG SERIALS.

THE FRESHMAN, a Romance of College Life, LAUGHING SILVI'S BOY, the Story of a Boy Bear-Catcher, THE GOLD-FIELDS OF THE YUKON, a Miner's Life in Alaska, FERIEDA FAIRFAX, WRITER, the Fortunes of a Girl in New York, THE MAKING OF ZIMRI BUNKER, a Nantucket Hero of 1812, THE STORY OF A BEE-FARM, Two Girls' Adventure in Business,

ROYAL HOLIDAYS.

How the Queen Spends Christmas, Marquis of Lorne. Congressional Oratory, Hon. Thomas B. Reed.
The Little King of Spain, Arthur Houghton. Parliamentary Oratory, Justin McCarthy, M. P.
Holidays at the Italian Court, Giovanni Amadio. The Oratory of the Stump, Henry Watterson.

EDITORIAL WRITERS.

Beginning with the new year the present staff of writers for the Editorial Page of The Companion will have the assistance of the following eminent specialists, who will regularly contribute unsigned editorials on their particular subjects:
ELIHU THOMSON, highest authority on applied electricity.
CHAS. A. YOUNG, Professor at Princeton University. Eminent astronomer.
W. T. SEDGWICK, Professor at the Mass. Institute of Technology. Authority in sanitary science.
T. C. MENDENHALL, President of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Noted physicist.
ALBERT C. STEVENS, Editor of Bradstreet's. Authority on economic and financial subjects.
I. N. FORD, London Correspondent of the New York Tribune. Writer on foreign topics.

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Gold Embossed Calendar Free to New Subscribers.

This Calendar is published exclusively by The Youth's Companion and could not be sold in Art Stores for less than \$1.00. It consists of three folding parts, each a true reproduction, in twelve colors, of charming group pictures from original paintings enclosed in borders of embossed Gold. Size 10 x 24 inches. See unusual offers below.



Eminent Contributors.

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan.
Col. Henry Watterson.
Madame Lillian Nordica.
Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster.
Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler.
Max O'Rell.

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FREE—The Companion every week from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1898.

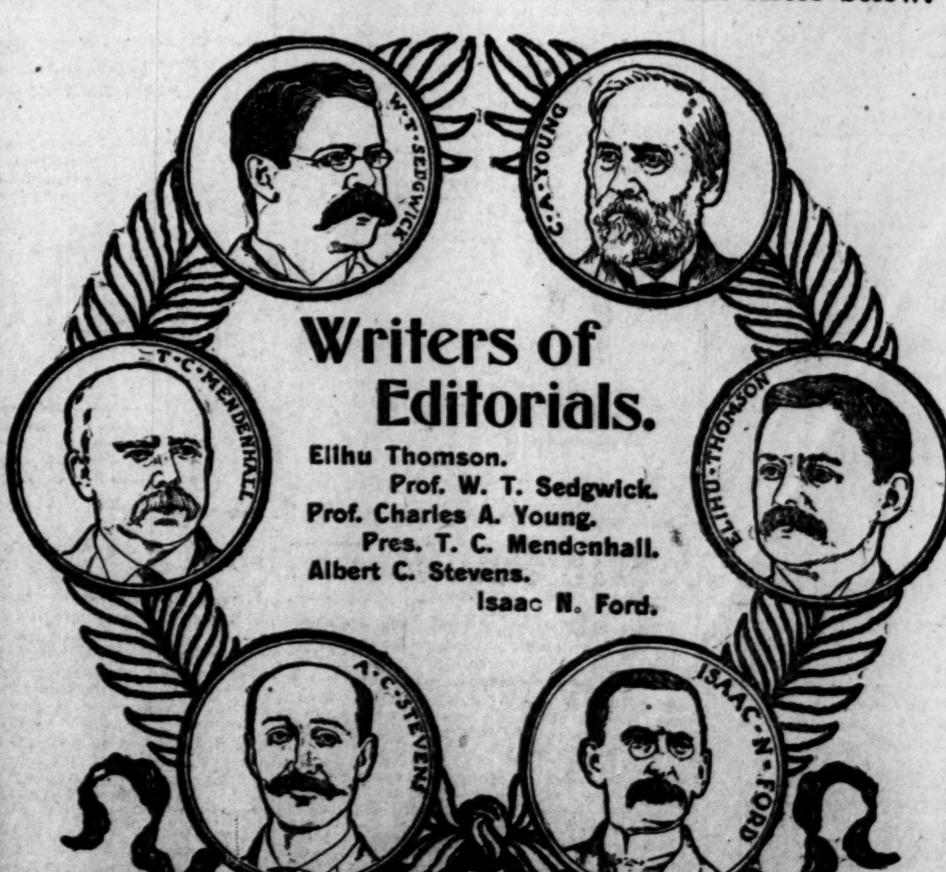
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FREE—The Companion Art Calendar for 1898, a production superior to any of the famous pieces of Companion color-work of previous years. It is a beautiful ornament and a charming gift—Free to New Subscribers. X256

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Prof. W. T. Sedgwick.
Prof. Charles A. Young.
Pres. T. C. Mendenhall.
Albert C. Stevens.
Isaac N. Ford.



The Carn

The announcement carnival will be again next Monday will be received with

The carnival is as well as one amateur performance and the three previous grand success.

So popular was it many requests have ladies in charge for

presented at matinees.

The crowd which this time promises since a great many ready been taken spoken for.

The carnival will than before. If such number of new features and number of the acts their accomplish.

In the carnival are dancers in the city, by them are among ever seen in Atlanta are taking great care of the second presentation of more interesting and

lines:

"How sweetly she

whose name is

Yet scarce, mea

Such beauty as

Besides several

Mrs. Wyile, Mrs.

an interesting little

Elizabeth's Guild."

Society

Yesterdays young woman who her best gown and her care parties arranged delightful dreary without. M

in the afternoon of twenty-four

who played six-han

then enjoyed a del

Willingham, the gue

Miss Wise, the gue

The guests of the Cabanas, Gay, Wh

Mr. Hall, Lovet

Orme, Bla

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Mrs. Jernagan is

entertainments are

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The table appoin

the floral adorne

that refined taste

The guests of the

Mr. Hugh Rich

St. George and Mr.

and Mrs. W

Clark, Miss Jack

Thomas Eggleston,

William P. Hill.

The dancing pa

Wing and Miss V

the younger conti

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bring out a large

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the guests were e

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hour it may be ev

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the evening.

Miss Wins

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presence one of

the Misses Eng

luncheon today.

Engagement

Miller, G. D.

Invitations are ou

Milner's meet

Miss Kate Holme

rough, or Cuthe

Wednesday morni

The Ch

Today will be

City Guard's arm

be charged during

the day, and will

be afforded.

In the afternoon

will give a matine

and Willie Drum

*The Carnival Again.*

The announcement that the Terpsichorean carnival will be presented at the Grand again next Monday afternoon and night will be received with delight.

The carnival was one of the most interesting as well as one of the most beautiful amateur performance ever seen in Atlanta and the three previous performances were a grand success.

So popular was the show that a great many requests have been received by the ladies in charge for a repetition of the performance and as a result of these it will be presented at matines and at night on next Monday.

The crowd which will attend the carnival this time promises to be an enormous one, since a great many of the boxes have already been taken and a number of seats spoken for.

The carnival will be more interesting than before. If such a thing is possible. A number of new features will be introduced and a number of the best local singers will add their accomplishments to the performance.

In the carnival are some of the very best dancers in the city, and the dances executed by them are among the most beautiful ever seen in Atlanta. The scenes in charge are taking greater interest with the addition of the second presentation and they will spare no pains to make it equally if not more interesting and entertaining than before.

The Butterfly.

The second number of *The Butterfly*, the monthly society paper edited by Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, makes its appearance this week. The review of an advance copy commends it as a paper that is a bright and interesting publication, characteristic of the lady editor whose talents are well known to Atlanta people. Accompanying the society part proper of *The Butterfly* are the pictures of a number of the season's debutantes, and other prominent members. Among these are Misses Leontine Chisholm, Elizabeth Powell, Eugenia Stephens, Ora Sue Mitchell, Bessie Fifteen, Annie Fifteen, Eva Chamberlain. Under each picture is an appropriate compliment expressed poetically by the editor. Ideal childhood is represented in the picture of Miss Julia Lowry Powers, under which is written the following lines:

"Such is her youthful morn,
How heavenly fair the noon tide hour,
When Nona's ripening charms adorn.
And summer opens each latent flower;
Yet scarce, methinks, could summer bring
Such beauty as this early spring."

Besides several charming little stories by Mrs. Wylie, Mr. Abbott has contributed an interesting little sketch entitled "Saint Elizabeth's Guild."

Society Yesterday.

Yesterday was not one inviting to the young woman who had intended wearing her best gown and plumed hat for calling and card parties, but it was a day that proved a great party and great gathering, delightful, since everything was dreary without. Mrs. Jarnagan's card party in the afternoon brought together a party of twenty-four congenial young women, who played six-handled euchre till dark and then enjoyed themselves. The card party was a contribution to Miss Ida Mangum, the guest of Mrs. Cabaniss; Miss Willingham, the guest of Miss Cabaniss, and Miss Wise, the guest of Miss Catherine Gay. The guests of the afternoon were Misses Cabaniss, Gay, and Black, English, Mrs. Hall, Loveloy, Draper, Lane, Fountain, Orme, Slaton, Kugler, Newman, Cunningham, Hallman, Richmond and Loach.

Mrs. Jarnagan is an ideal hostess, and her entertainments are always bright and enjoyable. The other visitor was Inspector P. C. Sanger, who has come as an official of the war department to look into the fort and see that it is kept up and conducted in the way prescribed by the tactics. He is stopping in the city and will be here during this week or until he finishes his official business.

The going out of the wholesale trade companies to draw in all pianos in the stores having been also to order from the different factories all pianos remaining on the year's contracts.

This throws into the warehouses of the company a tremendous number of pianos.

In order to concentrate all the energies of the concern upon dealing direct with retail customers, the Phillips & Crew Company have decided to continue its branch and agency business through the south, and to make other changes in the conduct of its business on January 1st.

The going out of the wholesale trade companies to draw in all pianos in the stores having been also to order from the different factories all pianos remaining on the year's contracts.

This throws into the warehouses of the company a tremendous number of pianos.

In order to clear the floors of these instruments and arrange the affairs of the company, the Phillips & Crew Company have given notice on January 1st, these pianos will not only be sold at astonishingly low prices, but on small monthly payments, so any one will be able to take advantage of this sale, whether they have the cash or not.

This is an opportunity to secure a beautiful piano for Christmas present at prices and terms that have never been offered in this section before.

It takes but a second to step into the warerooms of the Phillips & Crew Company and see that this proposition means, there will soon be the regular line of this house, which includes:

Chickering, Knabek,

Fischers, Kimball,

Franklins, Howards,

Royals, Whitemans,

Hincks, etc.

With over thirty years' experience back of these instruments, it will be seen what an opportunity is offered for the purchase of a piano at your own price.

Then remember you can buy these pianos on small monthly installments.

AT THE HOTELS.

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Africana cures positively.
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I was attacked with Rheumatism in my feet and knee joints, was induced to try Africana, and after using five bottles as prescribed and not using any other remedy or treatment during use of AFRI-CANA. I now regard myself as free from Rheumatism.

Yours truly, J. M. PONDER.

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THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Woodward St., near Trinity Ave., Won in the C. S. & I. Exposition over all competitors for "Method of Instruction." Actual Business Practice from the start. Best Phrenic Shorthand. Enter now. Call or write for information.

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Dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, porter, ale, bottled beer, etc. Fine liquors and wines a specialty. Also boots, shoes, harness, upper and sole leather, lace leather and sheep skins, hardware, old-fashioned hollow ware, garden and field seeds in their proper seasons. Mason and other makes of fruit jars. Fireworks for Christmas holidays. Fine rums and wines for the holidays. All orders from city and country promptly filled. Bargains in harness and harness leather. Terms cash.

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Established in 1857.

ONE TO ABOLISH, ONE TO ESTABLISH

City Court of DeKalb Causes Three Bills in the House.

THE MATTER IS MUCHLY MIXED

Two Representatives Disagree About What People Want.

GRAND JURY RECOMMENDED ABOLITION

Mr. Henderson Says Abolish It, but Mr. Morrison Says Not and Candidates Agree with Latter.

The successive juries have recommended that the court established all that is what has provoked the bill. Representative Henderson asking that the legislature do so. The candidates for the judgeship have been urging Mr. Henderson to withdraw his bill, on the ground that the court is a good thing for the county.

Mr. Henderson refused to withdraw his bill, and the juries have said that it ought to be abolished. Now, however, of the candidates was to go to Representative Morrison and ask him to introduce a bill asking that the city court of Decatur be established with the same jurisdiction as the city court of DeKalb.

Mr. Morrison has done as the candidates requested and has two bills up now before the house for consideration. Whether the members do the court will stand unanswered they vote down the Morrison bill and pass the Henderson measure. In order to ask that a city court of Decatur be established, Mr. Morrison introduced another bill asking that the charter of Decatur be changed so that the city could read the city of Decatur instead of the town.

It is said that the people of the county want the court to remain and that it was not their wish for the grand juries to recommend its abolition. It has jurisdiction in cases involving as high as a thousand dollars and of all misdemeanors. It takes much work off the superior court and helps to reduce expenses with its business. The cost of running is \$1,000 a year, which is the salary of the judge.

All these things have been examined by those who wish the court to remain and the reason why the grand juries should have made their recommendation has been carefully hunted for. A number of those composing the grand juries who acted on the bill have been seen and it is now thought by a number that the trouble was that the people did not like the way the court was run.

Mr. Henderson said yesterday that he would withdraw his bill if it was shown that the people wanted the court to remain as it is, or if they could get certain appointments by the governor of those who are trying for the place.

"I hear that there is much opposition to the present judge, Hal Jones, and that his reappointment is not wanted by the people, and if it is that it is the wish of the people that the court be abolished. I do not know who will succeed to the place for the next four years. If it did not know better, I would advise the opposition."

"I will withdraw my own bill, and if its existence are cleared away this bill will be either passed or voted down. The candidates are all at sea and what they will do none of them know."

A PAUPER'S PITIFUL PLEA.

An Old Man Who Says He Must Beg or Starve to Death.

He shaded his eyes with a palsied hand and tottered as he walked from the prison to the office of Acting Commissioner Morris yesterday afternoon. He was an old man and long white beard covered his face and white locks fell in tangled masses over his wrinkled forehead.

The prisoner was Dan Kelly, an old man who has been in the city several weeks during the winter. Yesterday morning he was in the Kimball house asking one whom he met to give him a nickel. Three or four times he was ordered to leave the hotel, but he paid no attention to the orders and he was finally turned over to an officer.

Kelly was a bill pending in the senate providing for a solicitor for this court. As soon as the present complications as to its existence are cleared away this bill will be either passed or voted down. The candidates are all at sea and what they will do none of them know."

PAY FOR EXHUMING BODY.

Council Is Asked to Defray Expenses of Examining Welch's Remains.

Coroner Stamps has petitioned the general attorney to pay \$5 paid by him to the funeral company in examining the body of Charles Welch, who was killed by Patrolman Bankston some time ago, for the purpose of examining the body to satisfy the public of the nature of the wounds of the deceased. The undertakers, have also filed a petition with the clerk of council, Mr. Greene, asking for the payment of \$10, expenses of examining Welch's body.

It seems that the petitioners have failed to collect from the county for this work and expense and they now ask the council to pay the expenses of the examination.

The acting recorder said he believed it was his duty to enforce the city ordinance and the old man was sent to the stockade for another eleven days.

A Companion for All Ages.

A gentleman, who used to read The Youth's Companion when a boy and reads it with the same interest now, said that the old man was asked the other day if he had not outgrown The Companion. "I don't believe," said he, "that I can ever outgrow it. It is the most hopeful, hopeful spirit of youth, but the wisdom and experience of age. I like it just as much when I was a boy, though perhaps it is a different way. But I know it is a Youth's Companion with which I grew up, for my boys and girls like it as well as I do. It is a good paper to grow up with."

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Fast Train Service Between Cincinnati and Florida—A Solid Westbound Train Composed of Pullman Drawing Room, Sleeping Cars and Through Westbound Coaches, Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Fla., Without Change, via the Southern Rail-way.

Commuting Sunday, December 6th, the Southern Rail-way will open regular Chattanooga and Florida fast train service, via Chattanooga, Atlanta and Everett.

This train will be composed entirely of express cars and coaches, running solid Cincinnati to Jacksonville without change, and will make the fastest schedule ever operated by the rail-way. The train leaves Cincinnati at 8:30 a.m. arriving Atlanta 10:45 p.m. and Jacksonville 8:20 a.m. Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Clark and Jacksonville sleeper will be attached, also a local sleeping car for Brunswick, Ga., which will be placed in the convenience of Atlanta passengers. The northbound schedule of this train will enable passengers to leave Atlanta at 10:45 a.m. the same day, reach Cincinnati at 7:30 p.m. the same day, a daylight ride through Tennessee and Kentucky. dec 2-4

An illustrated prospectus of The Companion for 1898 may be had by addressing

PERRY MASON & CO., 26 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Friday, December 5, 1897.

Messrs. Gordon, Sausay and W. D. Ellis, Jr., were admitted to the bar.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

11. Argument concluded.

12. J. Haltwanger v. C. W. Tanner & Co.

Argued.

13. Joseph F. Gatin v. Mrs. A. E. Angier.

Argued.

14. Mary L. Anthony v. Joseph L. Anthony.

Argued.

Adjudged in this morning at 9 o'clock.

Blacksmith Coal.

The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best, heat coal on the market.

Price reasonable. Mixed and shipped by the Regland Coal Co., Regland, Ga.

Governor Bob Taylor's Book.

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A 50-cent book for 25 cents, by mail to agents.

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You Are Dying

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Dr. Tynan's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

CYRUS WRITES A PATHETIC LETTER

Asks Rev. Stephenson To Pray for His Forgiveness.

HE BEGS FOR A COMMUTATION

Letter Is the Last Appeal of a Condemned Man.

IT WILL BE READ TO THE GOVERNOR

Those Interested in the Case Will Read the Letter to Governor Atkinson.

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MYSTERIOUS THIEF ROBS THE POLICE

Cheekiest Rogue on Record Operates at the Police Barracks.

BEARDS THE LION IN HIS DEN

Police Afraid To Leave Valuables Where They Can Be Taken.

CHIEF OF POLICE TALKS ABOUT IT

Efforts To Be Made to Capture This Very Bold and Very Cheeky Rogue by the Victims.

"It just beats anything I ever saw in my life," remarked a policeman at the barracks last night, "this thing of a mysterious thief selecting the police barracks as the scene of his operations. There is no one distinguishing mark about him. He is a thief who has been pilfering at the